The State of the Economic Partnership

An Economic, Social and Environmental Audit of Derby and Derbyshire

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Contents

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

The Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership commissioned the Local Futures Group to produce a 'State of the Sub-Region' Audit of economic, social and environmental conditions in 2005. This report presents the key findings of this timely and necessary assessment of the challenges and issues that face the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership.

The partnership was established in 2001, and was accredited as an SSP in 2002. It includes Derbyshire County Council, Derby City Council, borough and district councils, Derbyshire Police, Derby University, the Learning and Skills Council, chambers of commerce and the voluntary sector. The SSP covers the City of Derby and the boroughs of Amber Valley, Derbyshire Dales, Erewash, High Peak and South Derbyshire.

1.2 This Report

The Local Futures Audit, as a policy tool, has been developed in collaboration with the Audit Commission, the Local Government Association, and individual local authorities and partnerships.

The basic thrust of the Local Futures Audit is to compare and benchmark the performance of the local authority districts within the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership, compared with the East Midlands regions, and the rest of Britain. Performance is assessed according to how well the sub-region scores on a range of carefully selected benchmark indicators of economic, social and environmental well-being.

The results of the audit can be used to inform policy development and act as a framework for monitoring and evaluating the progress of the sub-regional strategy. This report can also be used to advance the Derby and Derbyshire SSP's economic development and regeneration priorities with EMDA, the Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Learning and Skills Councils, and other strategic bodies such as the Government Office for the East Midlands (GOEM).

The remainder of this report is structured as follows:

- **Chapter 2 – Economic Development**, covering: economic performance, industrial structure, business and enterprise, education and skills, and the labour market;
- **Chapter 3 – Social Profile**, covering: age and occupational structure, prosperity, deprivation and inequality, health, and crime;
- **Chapter 4 – Environment**, covering: housing, commercial and industrial property, transport and connectivity, services and amenities, and the natural environment;

- **Chapter 5 – Synthesis and Conclusions**, draws together the three broad sets of findings and discusses their implications for the SSP.

The main body of the report draws on a selected number of benchmark indicators. This should be considered in conjunction with a Data Annex published as a separate report which provides a wider and more detailed set of economic, social and environmental indicators that the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership can use at its own discretion.

2 Economic Development

2.1 Introduction

We begin by assessing the present state of the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership's economy in terms of its competitiveness at the sub-regional, regional and national levels. The Audit examines five aspects of economic development that need to be 'joined-up' in the context of strategy, partnership and practical initiatives. The five aspects, each with their own benchmark indicators, are as follows:

- Macro-economic performance;
- Industrial structure;
- Business and enterprise;
- Skills and education;
- Labour market.

The results of our analysis, of the performance of the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership with respect to each of these aspects, are presented below. At the end of the chapter we provide a composite picture which shows how these aspects inter-relate, and summarise our key findings on economic development in the sub-region.

2.2 Macro-Economic Performance

Macro-economic performance has been examined using indicators for economic scale, productivity, and change.

Beginning with **economic scale**, the Audit assesses scale in terms of both output and employment (workplace-based). The results are presented in Table 1.

- **The Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership has a relatively small economy, ranked 39th out of 53 British sub-regions for economic scale.**

The Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership's economy is small by national standards, with low shares of Gross Value Added (GVA) and employment. Economic scale varies within the sub-region, with Derby City recording the largest economy, with an indexed score of 191.3, well above the national benchmark.

Table 1: Economic Scale

LAD	Share of national GVA, 2001	Share of total national employment, 2003	Economic Scale Score (GB=100)	Economic Scale Score Rank (of 408)
Derby City	0.50	0.44	191.3	38
Amber Valley	0.19	0.18	77.0	189
Erewash	0.14	0.15	57.9	262
High Peak	0.12	0.12	48.7	313
Derbyshire Dales	0.11	0.12	46.9	323
South Derbyshire	0.08	0.11	38.2	350
Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership	1.13	1.12	59.8	39 (of 53)
East Midlands	6.66	6.86	74.3	9 (of 11)
Great Britain	100.00	100.0	100.0	

Source: *localknowledge*, Local Futures

Our second measure of macro-economic performance is **productivity**. Table 2 shows the results.

- **The Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership is the 22nd most productive sub-regional economy out of 53 in Great Britain.**

Table 2 shows that, when benchmarked against other sub-regional economies, the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership is quite productive. Using indexed gross weekly earnings, GVA per head is £13,828, on par with the East Midlands, and Great Britain as a whole (£13,243 and £14,821 respectively). Within the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership, Derby City performs particularly well, ranking 42nd out of 408 districts, and High Peak performs poorly, ranking 366th.

Table 2: Productivity and Earnings

LAD	Average gross weekly earnings, GB=100, 2004	GVA per head 2000/01	Economic Productivity Score (GB=100)	Economic Productivity Score Rank (of 408)
Derby City	105.7	22,372	135.7	42
South Derbyshire	86.5	10,447	81.4	256
Erewash	83.2	10,344	80.6	263
Amber Valley	83.1	9,640	75.1	314
Derbyshire Dales	79.5	9,226	71.9	357
High Peak	80.0	9,047	70.5	366
Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership	90.0	13,828	94.9	22 (of 53)
East Midlands	92.1	13,243	95.5	6 (of 11)
Great Britain	100.0	14,821	100.0	

Source: *localknowledge*, Local Futures

The final measure of macro-economic performance in our Audit is **economic change** between 1998-2002 (see Table 3).

- **In terms of economic change, the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership performs very poorly, ranking 53rd out of 53 sub-regions.**

Total employment in the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership decreased by 3.3 per cent between 1998-2003, in comparison to an increase of 5.8 per cent in Great Britain as a whole. Within the sub-region performance was mixed - South Derbyshire performed well with an increase in total employment of 12.8 per cent, however the other districts in the SSP recorded decreases in total employment.

In terms of change in gross weekly earnings, the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership recorded an increase of 25.9 per cent, however, this remained below the growth rates for the region and the nation as a whole (25.3 per cent and 34.0 per cent respectively).

Table 3: Economic Change

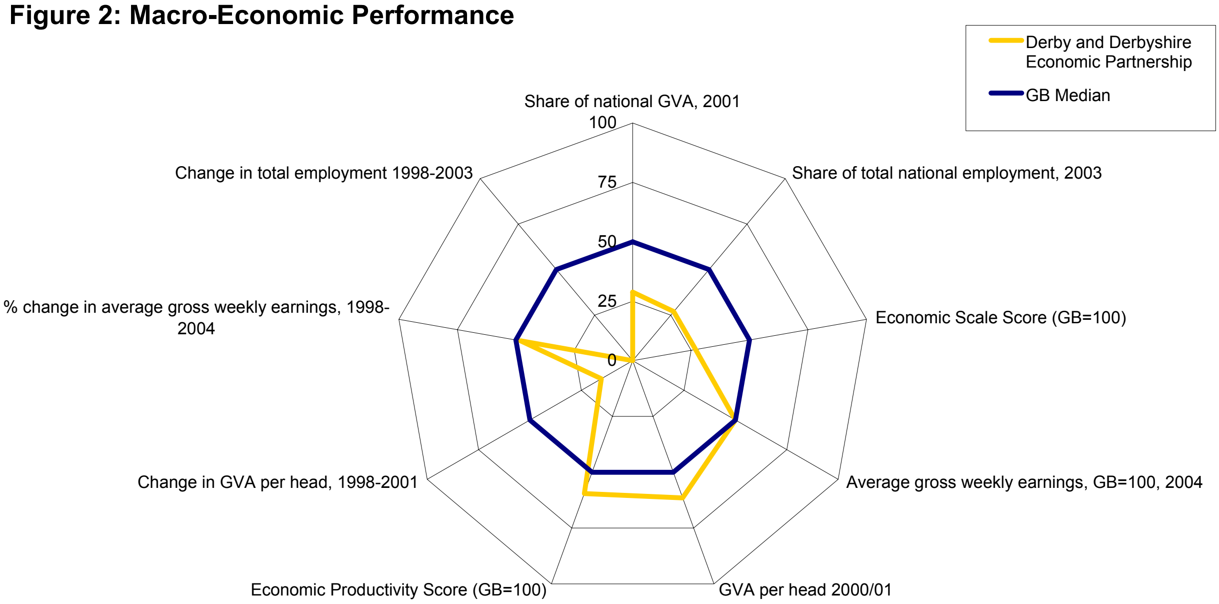
LAD	Change in GVA per head, 1998-2001	% change in average gross weekly earnings, 1998-2004	Change in total employment 1998-2003	Economic Change Score (GB=100)	Economic Change Score Rank (of 408)
South Derbyshire	-0.7	17.2	12.8	219.9	96
Derbyshire Dales	-0.7	25.8	-0.7	-12.1	314
Derby City	16.2	22.9	-2.9	-50.2	349
High Peak	-0.7	45.2	-6.7	-115.4	379
Erewash	-0.7	25.8	-7.0	-119.0	382
Amber Valley	-0.7	28.1	-8.6	-147.1	388
Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership	7.4	25.9	-3.3	-56.8	53 (of 53)
East Midlands	9.0	25.3	1.0	16.7	11 (of 11)
Great Britain	11.7	34.0	5.8	100.0	

Source: *localknowledge*, Local Futures

A summary of the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership's macro-economic performance is shown in Figure 2. The spider chart shows how the sub-region rates against all 52 sub-regions in Great Britain, where the top ranked area scores 100 and the bottom 0.

- **Overall the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership is under-performing in macro-economic terms, falling below the GB median score on most counts. Most worrying is the lack of employment growth over the past few years in contrast to strong growth nationally.**

Figure 2: Macro-Economic Performance



Source: *localknowledge*, Local Futures[1]

2.3 Industrial Structure

The economic performance of the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership is fundamentally influenced by its industrial structure. Structural change in the national economy as a whole has been marked over the past few decades by a shift from manufacturing to services.

In advanced economies, the critical structural trend is the growth of the knowledge economy across and within all sectors, marked by rising levels of innovation, technology, creativity, and entrepreneurship – and by a more skilled and educated workforce. This Local Futures Audit assesses the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership's industrial structure from this new knowledge economy perspective. To do this, we distinguish between:

- 'Knowledge-based production' – aerospace, electrical machinery and optical equipment, printing, publishing and recorded media, chemicals and energy;
- 'Knowledge-based services' – telecommunications, computer & related services, R&D, finance and business services, air transport services, recreational and cultural services.

These industrial groupings are based upon European Commission and OECD definitions of 'knowledge-intensity' where individual industries are classified as 'knowledge-based' if graduates make up at least 25 per cent of their workforce.

The results of our assessment of the industrial structure of the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership are shown in Table 4.

[1] The chart displays the national ranking of the SSP area, converted to a percentile score (i.e. the top ranking SSP/LSC area scores 100% and the bottom ranking 0%)

- **The Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership contains a low proportion of employment in knowledge-driven sectors, ranking 37th out of 52 sub-regions in the country.**

Just 17.8 per cent of employees in the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership work in knowledge-driven sectors, compared to 18.8 per cent in the East Midlands and 23.4 per cent in Great Britain. Within the sub-region, only Derby City manages to exceed the regional average with 25.5 percent of the workforce employed in the knowledge economy. Derbyshire Dales performs particularly poorly ranking 388th out of 408 local authorities, with just 10.9 per cent of employees in knowledge-driven sectors.

Between 1998-2002, employment in the knowledge economy in the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership decreased by 6.4 per cent, while employment in the knowledge economy for the nation increased by 12.0 per cent and the region by 11.7 per cent. Within the sub – region South Derbyshire showed a strong increase of 30.4 per cent in knowledge based employment.

Further analysis of the data reveals that the production side of the knowledge economy in the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership is performing better than the services side. 6.3 per cent of employment in the sub-region is in knowledge-driven production, above the national figure of 3.9 per cent.

The public sector is an important driver of the knowledge economy, and crucially provides a 'buffer' against economic downturns. The proportion of employment in public services in the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership was on par with the national average in 2003 (26.4 per cent compared to 26.0 per cent in Great Britain). However, between 1998-2003 growth in employment in public services was fairly strong (13.0 per cent compared to 15.6 per cent nationally). This growth was blostered by strong growth in Amber Valley and Erewash (increases of 53.6 per cent and 34.3 per cent respectively)

Table 4: Industrial Structure

LAD	Proportion of employment in Knowledge-driven production, 2003	Proportion of employment in Knowledge-driven services, 2003	Proportion of employment in Knowledge-driven sectors, 2003	% change in knowledge sector employment 1998-2003	Proportion of employment in public services, 2003	% change in public services employment 1998-2003	Industrial Structure Score (GB=100)	Industrial Structure Score Rank (of 408)
Derby City	10.4	15.1	25.5	-12.3	28.1	3.5	108.9	87
Amber Valley	4.8	9.8	14.6	-8.9	23.0	53.6	62.4	301
South Derbyshire	2.9	10.6	13.6	30.4	21.4	16.9	58.0	331
Erewash	4.5	8.0	12.5	3.8	22.9	34.3	53.3	356
High Peak	3.4	8.4	11.8	-7.4	30.4	6.7	50.4	369
Derbyshire Dales	1.6	9.3	10.9	13.5	30.3	2.2	46.8	388
Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership	6.3	11.5	17.8	-6.4	26.4	13.0	76.0	37 (of 53)
East Midlands	4.1	14.6	18.8	11.7	25.9	12.0	80.2	7 (of 11)
Great Britain	3.9	19.5	23.4	12.0	26.0	15.6	100.0	

Source: *localknowledge*, Local Futures

2.4 Business and Enterprise

A dynamic local enterprise culture is imperative to the competitiveness and overall economic success of the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership. Table 5 shows the results of our Audit of business and enterprise in the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership.

- **The Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership performs slightly above average in respect of the Audit's business and enterprise score, ranked 28th out of 52 sub-regions.**

Business density (measured by the number of firms per 1000 population) is only slightly lower in the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership than in the region as a whole or Great Britain (33.8 businesses per thousand population compared to 35.8 and 37.3 businesses per 100 population respectively). The Derbyshire Dales showed a particularly strong level of business density, at 62.9 per thousand population.

Levels of entrepreneurship in the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership are also good, which is reflected in the level of new business formation. In 2003 this was 10.6 per cent compared to 10.7 per cent nationally. The business survival rate is also good, 76.5 per cent compared to 79.3 per cent nationally.

Reflecting employment trends, the proportion of businesses in the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership operating in the knowledge economy is relatively low. In 2003 just 24.3 per cent of businesses fell into knowledge-driven sectors, compared to 25.1 per cent regionally and 30.8 per cent nationally. Between 1998-2002 the growth rate in knowledge-driven businesses in the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership was slightly over the national rate (25.1 per cent compared to 22.1 per cent). This trend was led by South

Derbyshire, which recorded an increase of 41.1 per cent in the stock of knowledge-oriented businesses.

Table 5: Business and Enterprise

LAD	Proportion of businesses in Knowledge-driven production, 2003	Proportion of businesses in Knowledge-driven services, 2003	Proportion of businesses in Knowledge-driven sectors, 2003	Change in businesses in knowledge driven sectors, 1998-2003	Businesses per 1000 population 2004	Average business size, 2003	New business formation rate, 2003	% change in total VAT registered business stock, 1994-04	New business survival rate (24 months from 2000)	Business enterprise	Business enterprise, rank (of 408)
South Derbyshire	1.3	24.2	25.5	41.1	35.0	10.8	11.2	19.2	76.5	110.5	81
Amber Valley	2.1	20.7	22.7	25.8	34.0	11.7	10.3	9.8	76.5	95.1	225
Erewash	2.7	20.3	23.0	24.8	30.0	10.9	10.8	13.4	76.5	101.5	176
Derby City	2.2	23.2	25.4	23.5	23.7	16.6	12.5	9.2	76.5	103.0	162
High Peak	1.9	23.4	25.3	17.9	39.7	8.9	10.3	4.5	76.5	88.4	281
Derbyshire Dales	1.4	22.3	23.8	25.0	62.9	8.3	8.5	5.3	76.5	81.9	333
Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership	2.0	22.4	24.3	25.1	33.8	11.9	10.6	9.5	76.5	96.0	28
East Midlands	2.0	23.1	25.1	28.1	35.8	11.5	10.4	10.5	78.7	97.6	4 (of 11)
Great Britain	10.7	28.8	30.8	22.1	37.3	11.5	10.7	11.2	79.3	100.0	

Source: *localknowledge*, Local Futures

2.5 Education and Skills

The knowledge economy – a key policy goal of EMDA – is powered by human capital, itself measured according to the knowledge, skills and other attributes of the workforce. In the Local Futures Audit, local levels of education and skills are assessed in terms of the qualifications profile of the working age population (ie the available workforce). The results are presented in Table 6.

- **Skills and qualifications levels in the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership are low; the sub-region ranks 39th out of 52 sub-regions in the country.**

The proportion of working age people with 'higher end' skills in the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership is low. In 2002-03, just 20.7 per cent of people were qualified to at least NVQ level 4 (a University degree), compared to 19.9 per cent in the East Midlands and 24.2 per cent in Great Britain. The Derbyshire Dales however, has a very high proportion of working age population with higher end skills (35 percent with NVQ Level 4).

At the other end of the scale, a relatively high proportion of people in the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership possessed either no qualifications, or were qualified to NVQ level 1 equivalent. In 2002-03 38.9 per cent of the working age population in the sub-region were qualified below NVQ level 2, compared to 35.3 per cent in Great Britain.

Table 6: Education and Skills

LAD	Proportion of working population qualified below NVQ 2 2002-2003	Proportion of working population with NVQ 2 2002-2003	Proportion of working population with NVQ 3 2002-2003	Proportion of working population with NVQ 4+ 2002-2003	Proportion of employees who have received job training in last 13 weeks, 2003	Percentage of 15 year olds achieving 5 or more GCSEs Grades A*-C, 2002-03	Indices of Deprivation, Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain Average SOA	Skills and Qualifications Score (GB=100)	Skills & Qualifications Score Rank (of 408)
Derbyshire Dales	34.0	16.0	15.0	35.0	23.6	63.5	10.7	106.2	102
South Derbyshire	37.6	22.1	17.6	22.8	25.6	54.5	18.4	96.8	258
Derby City	39.6	20.4	19.0	21.0	33.2	48.8	28.2	95.1	287
Erewash	39.2	23.3	24.6	12.9	24.5	55.6	24.9	93.2	312
Amber Valley	39.6	23.9	17.2	19.3	30.5	55.5	24.0	92.7	318
High Peak	40.7	22.3	18.0	19.0	22.5	50.6	15.3	92.3	323
Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership	38.9	21.5	18.9	20.7	27.9	53.4	20.3	95.3	39 (of 53)
East Midlands	38.4	22.1	19.6	19.9	28.0	50.5	24.4	95.5	9 (of 11)
Great Britain	35.3	21.8	18.8	24.2	29.3	46.5	19.8	100.0	

Source: *localknowledge*, Local Futures

2.6 Labour Market

The final aspect to be considered within the economic development section of the Local Futures Audit is the labour market characteristics of the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership. Compared to the EU average, Britain has a less regulated labour market and enjoys relatively high employment rates and low unemployment (most of the country exceeds the minimum 70 per cent employment rate target set by the European Commission in the EU Employment Action Plan). Table 7 provides a summary of labour market conditions in the sub-region.

- **The Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership performs slightly above average in respect of the labour market, ranking 22nd of 52 sub-regions in terms of its employment rate.**

With an employment rate of 77.2 per cent, the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership is slightly above the comparator areas (the national employment rate is 74.2 per cent). Derby City is the only district below the national average, with an employment rate of 72.0 per cent.

Unemployment in the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership is very low – 2.0 per cent compared to 2.3 per cent nationally. Most districts record unemployment rates close to the levels recorded for ‘frictional unemployment’, with the exception of Derby City with an unemployment rate of 3.0 per cent.

Table 7: Labour Market

LAD	Proportion of male employees working full time, 2002-03	Proportion of male employees working part time, 2002-03	Proportion of female employees working full time, 2002-03	Proportion of female employees working part time, 2002-03	Employment rate, 2002-03	Proportion of resident working age population unemployed, August 2004	Long-term unemployment as a proportion of all unemployment, August 2004	Self employment rate, 2002-03	Indices of Deprivation, Employment Deprivation Domain Average SOA Score, 2004	Proportion of working age population who are economically active 2002-2003	Labour Market Score (GB=100)	Labour Market Score Rank (of 408)
Erewash	91.4	8.6	53.9	46.1	82.9	1.8	16.4	10.1	0.10	84.5	111.7	46
Derbyshire Dales	87.7	10.4	48.7	51.3	80.3	1.0	15.2	15.7	0.07	81.8	108.2	103
South Derbyshire	90.5	9.5	62.0	38.0	80.2	1.1	10.5	8.5	0.09	82.4	108.2	106
High Peak	93.6	6.4	53.2	46.8	79.3	1.5	12.9	14.4	0.09	81.4	106.9	129
Amber Valley	91.7	8.3	46.5	53.5	75.8	1.7	14.8	6.7	0.10	79.6	102.2	226
Derby City	89.5	10.5	57.8	42.2	72.0	3.0	16.6	6.4	0.13	76.9	97.0	304
Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership	90.7	9.1	54.2	45.8	77.2	2.0	15.4	9.3	0.10	80.4	104.0	22 (of 53)
East Midlands	90.6	9.4	53.0	47.0	75.8	2.0	15.7	8.6	0.10	79.2	102.1	4 (of 11)
Great Britain	90.1	9.9	56.0	44.0	74.2	2.3	15.4	8.4	0.10	78.3	100.0	

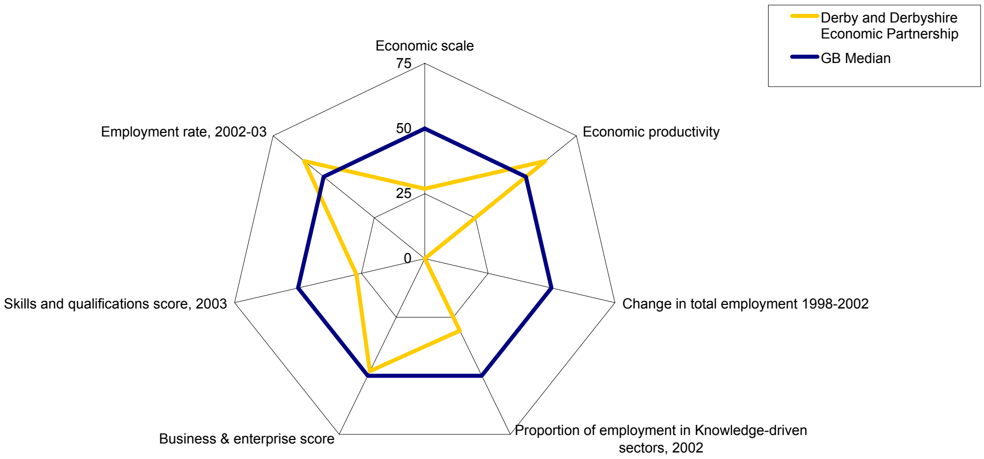
Source: *localknowledge*, Local Futures

2.7 Summary

A summary of the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership's economic development profile is presented in Figure 3. The Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership has a relatively small economy. There is also limited evidence of economic growth, with employment actually declining in the past few years. Despite this, the sub-region scores well in respect of business and enterprise, largely due to relatively high rates of business creation. The *quality* of this growth is debateable, however, since the proportion of employees and businesses in knowledge-driven sectors in the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership is very low, although this has been tempered by high levels of growth in knowledge driven sectors. In part this is likely to be a result of the poor performance of the sub-region in terms of its human capital; higher-end skills are in short supply, and there are problems with basic skills in some areas. Economic inactivity is an issue in parts of the sub-region, though unemployment is relatively low.

Within the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership there are considerable variations, reflecting the geography and economic history of the sub-region. In particular, the Derbyshire Dales has a performance which is above average in terms of skills. Derby City is above other districts in the SSP in terms of the strength of its employment in knowledge driven sectors.

Figure 3: Economic Development Summary



Source: *localknowledge*, Local Futures[2]

[2] The chart displays the national ranking of the SSP area, converted to a percentile score (i.e. the top ranking SSP/LSC area scores 100% and the bottom ranking 0%)

3 Social Profile

3.1 Introduction

The Local Futures Audit assesses six aspects of the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership's social profile that are of relevance to the partnership's aims and objectives, including:

- Demography and migration;
- Occupational structure;
- Wealth;
- Deprivation and inequality;
- Health;
- Crime.

The results of this analysis are presented below; at the end of the chapter we provide a composite picture of our findings and summarise the discussion.

3.2 Demography and Migration

The Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership's demographic characteristics have a fundamental influence on the sub-region's social and economic development. Table 8 shows the **age profile** of the area.

- **The Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership has an average age of almost 39 years, giving the sub-region the 22nd 'oldest' population of 52 sub-regions in the country.**

With an average age of 39.1 in 2001, the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership is similar to the nation as a whole (39.3). The age profile is similar to the national average across all age groups. Within the SSP noteworthy districts are Derbyshire Dales with a higher proportion of population in the younger age groups, 21.0 per cent aged 0-15 compared to 19.8 per cent nationally, and 12.1 per cent aged 16-24 compared to 10.3 per cent nationally. Erewash has a slightly older population, with 29.0 per cent aged 45-64 compared to 24.7 per cent nationally, and 18.9 per cent over 65, compared to 16.6 per cent nationally.

Table 8: Age Profile

LAD	Proportion of population aged 0-15, 2001	Proportion of population aged 16-24, 2001	Proportion of population aged 25-44, 2001	Proportion of population aged 45-64, 2001	Proportion of population aged 65+, 2001	Average age, 2001	Average age, 2001 rank (of 408)
Erewash	18.3	8.1	25.7	29.0	18.9	42.1	43
High Peak	19.5	8.8	28.5	26.5	16.7	40.0	138
South Derbyshire	20.6	8.9	29.1	25.9	15.4	39.2	209
Amber Valley	20.5	9.3	29.8	24.6	15.8	38.9	228
Derby City	20.6	9.4	30.0	25.5	14.5	38.4	271
Derbyshire Dales	21.0	12.1	28.9	21.8	16.2	37.9	312
Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership	20.3	10.0	28.8	24.7	16.2	39.1	22 (of 53)
East Midlands	20.1	10.8	28.4	24.6	16.1	38.9	7 (of 11)
Great Britain	19.8	10.3	28.5	24.7	16.6	39.3	

Source: *localknowledge*, Local Futures

The second aspect of the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership's demographic profile relates to **migration and population change**. The results are displayed in Table 9.

- **Between 1991-2003 the resident population of the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership increased by 3.9 per cent, ranking 28th out of 52 sub-regions in Britain.**

With a population increase of 3.9 per cent between 1991-2003, the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership recorded a rate of growth similar to the national average of 3.6 per cent, but under the regional average of 6.0 per cent. While all districts within the sub – region recorded an increase in population, South Derbyshire had a very high rate of change of 15.38 per cent.

The net migration rate in 2001 at 0.4 per cent is lower than the national average of 0.6 per cent, but still a net increase. Of the districts South Derbyshire recorded the highest net migration rate of 0.89 per cent

Table 9: Migration and Population Change

LAD	Proportion of residents moved into the area from within the UK, 2001	Proportion of residents moved into the area from outside the UK, 2001	Proportion of residents moved out of the area, 2001	Net migration, 2001	% change in resident population, 1991-2003	% change in resident population, 1991-2003 - index	% change in resident population, 1991-2003 rank (of 408)
South Derbyshire	5.1	0.28	4.47	0.89	15.38	424.9	12
High Peak	3.4	0.26	3.37	0.30	5.00	138.1	172
Amber Valley	3.5	0.13	3.24	0.35	4.30	119.0	192
Erewash	3.4	0.17	3.46	0.16	3.63	100.3	219
Derbyshire Dales	4.2	0.28	4.29	0.23	2.26	62.6	256
Derby City	3.6	0.42	3.48	0.53	0.17	4.6	306
Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership	3.8	0.3	3.6	0.4	3.9	107.8	28 (of 53)
East Midlands	4.7	0.4	4.4	0.8	6.0	166.1	4 (of 11)
Great Britain	(E&W) 4.0	(E&W) 0.6	(E&W) 4.0	(E&W) 0.6	3.6	100.0	

Source: *localknowledge*, Local Futures

The third aspect of the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership's demographic profile assessed in the Audit relates to **ethnicity**. Table 10 shows the results.

- **The Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership ranks 19th out of 52 for ethnic diversity among the sub -regions.**

In 2001, 94.91 per cent of the resident population of the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership was classified as white, a higher proportion than in the East Midlands (93.5 per cent) or Great Britain (91.6 per cent). The majority of the non white population of the Partnership area resides in Derby City, which records a non white population of 12.55 per cent, well above the other districts in the partnership and above the national average of 8.10 per cent.

Table 10: Ethnicity

LAD	Proportion of Population classified as White, 2001	Proportion of Population classified as Mixed, 2001	Proportion of Population classified as Asian or British Asian, 2001	Proportion of Population classified as Black or British Black, 2001	Proportion of Population classified as Chinese or Other Ethnic Group, 2001	Proportion of Population classified as non-White, 2001	Proportion of Population classified as non-White, 2001 - index	Proportion of Population classified as non-White, 2001 rank (of 408)
Derby City	87.45	1.79	8.36	1.76	0.65	12.55	155.04	50
South Derbyshire	97.23	0.57	1.64	0.24	0.33	2.77	34.27	161
Erewash	98.05	0.65	0.71	0.38	0.20	1.94	24.01	211
High Peak	98.74	0.57	0.23	0.17	0.28	1.26	15.52	292
Amber Valley	99.07	0.41	0.27	0.09	0.16	0.93	11.53	350
Derbyshire Dales	99.08	0.39	0.21	0.12	0.20	0.92	11.34	352
Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership	94.91	0.93	3.09	0.70	0.36	5.09	62.91	19 (of 53)
East Midlands	93.49	1.03	4.05	0.95	0.49	6.51	80.47	7 (of 11)
Great Britain	91.90	1.18	4.08	2.01	0.83	8.10	100.00	

Source: *localknowledge*, Local Futures

The fourth and final aspect of the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership's demography to be considered is the **household structure** (see Table 11).

- **The average household size in the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership is ranked 26th of 52 sub-regions.**

In terms of household structure, the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership is similar to the national average, with a slightly lower proportion of one person households (28.4 per cent compared to 30.3 per cent nationally). The Derbyshire Dales has a lower proportion of couples both with and without dependent children, and a higher proportion of one person households than other districts in the SSP, and compared to the national average. The proportion of couples with no children is 12.2 per cent compared to 13.9 per cent nationally, and the proportion of couples with children is 16.8 per cent compared to 18.1 per cent nationally. The proportion of one person households is 31.2 per cent compared to 30.3 per cent nationally.

Table 11: Household Structure

LAD	Proportion of one person households, 2001	Proportion of households comprising of married couples with no children, 2001	Proportion of households comprising of married couples with dependent children, 2001	Proportion of one parent households, 2001	Average household size, 2001	Average household size, 2001 - index	Average household size, 2001 rank (of 408)
South Derbyshire	27.5	15.6	18.7	8.1	2.4	98.1	84
High Peak	27.7	15.0	18.2	8.9	2.4	98.6	192
Derby City	27.1	15.2	20.0	8.8	2.4	99.9	210
Derbyshire Dales	31.2	12.2	16.8	10.2	2.4	99.3	224
Erewash	27.9	16.9	18.9	6.4	2.4	99.0	241
Amber Valley	24.9	16.8	21.5	7.3	2.5	102.3	258
Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership	28.4	14.6	18.5	8.7	2.4	99.4	26 (of 53)
East Midlands	28.2	14.7	18.2	8.8	2.4	99.7	4 (of 11)
Great Britain	30.3	13.9	18.1	9.6	2.4	100.0	

Source: *localknowledge*, Local Futures

3.3 Occupational Profile

The occupational profile of the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership is a useful indicator of the sub-region's progress towards developing a diverse, knowledge-based economy (a strategic goal set out in the relevant sub-regional and regional policy documents). As discussed in Chapter 2, the employment and business structure of the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership highlights a significant under-representation of knowledge-based activities.

Occupational structure is considered in terms of the proportion of the resident workforce employed in each of the nine Standard Occupational Groups. Table 12 shows the results.

- **The Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership has a low level of knowledge workers, ranking 39th out of 52 sub-regions.**

The continued reliance of the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership on traditional industrial activities (see Section 2.3) means that a very low proportion of the workforce are engaged in knowledge intensive activities and occupations. In 2002-03, just 35.4 per cent of the employed workforce were engaged in knowledge intensive occupations, compared to 34.8 per cent in the East Midlands and 39.6 per cent in Great Britain. Within the sub-region, only Derbyshire Dales and South Derbyshire recorded proportions at or above the national average (43.4 per cent and 39.0 per cent respectively). Erewash recorded a particularly low proportion of workers employed in knowledge intensive activities, at 28.9 per cent.

Closer analysis of the occupational breakdown highlights the problems faced by the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership. 'Higher end' occupations (managerial, professional) are on par with the national average. In 2002-03 14.0 per cent of the employed workforce were working in managerial and senior official occupations (compared to 14.4 per cent in Great Britain).

In contrast, lower skilled (and by implication, lower paid) occupations are over-represented in the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership. In 2002-03, 13.1 per cent of the employed workforce were working in elementary occupations, compared 12.2 per cent in Great Britain.

The partnership however, remains in a stronger position than the East Midlands region, where managerial and senior official occupations comprise 13.5 per cent of the employed workforce, and elementary occupations comprise 13.9 per cent of the employed workforce.

Among the districts of the sub region South Derbyshire records a particularly high level of professional occupations at 17.2 per cent. Erewash has a particularly high proportion of elementary occupations at 11.4 per cent.

Table 12: Occupational Profile

LAD	Proportion of Manager and Senior Official occupations amongst employed workforce, 2002/2003	Proportion of Professional occupations amongst employed workforce, 2002/2003	Proportion of Associate Professional and Technical occupations amongst employed workforce, 2002/2003	Proportion of Administrative and Secretarial occupations amongst employed workforce, 2002/2003	Proportion of Skilled Trades occupations amongst employed workforce, 2002/2003	Proportion of Personal Service occupations amongst employed workforce, 2002/2003	Proportion of Sales and Customer Service occupations amongst employed workforce, 2002/2003	Proportion of Process, Plant and Machine Operatives amongst employed workforce, 2002/2003	Proportion of Elementary occupations amongst employed workforce, 2002/2003	Proportion of 'Knowledge Workers' amongst employed workforce, 2002/2003	Proportion of 'Knowledge Workers' amongst employed workforce, 2002/2003 - index	Proportion of 'Knowledge Workers' amongst employed workforce, 2002/2003 rank (of 408)
Derbyshire Dales	13.4	13.9	16.1	10.3	9.0	9.0	6.7	10.1	10.6	43.4	109.5	110
South Derbyshire	17.2	12.4	9.5	12.8	13.6	10.0	4.8	8.3	11.4	39.0	98.5	179
High Peak	14.8	7.5	14.6	11.2	10.9	8.6	5.3	13.9	13.2	36.9	93.2	231
Derby City	11.7	10.2	13.5	12.0	11.3	8.0	7.6	12.1	13.4	35.4	89.3	259
Amber Valley	15.0	9.2	8.8	9.1	14.9	8.0	7.3	14.9	12.9	32.9	83.1	307
Erewash	14.2	6.1	8.6	10.7	17.2	8.5	7.0	12.5	15.3	28.9	72.9	371
Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership	14.0	9.6	11.8	11.1	12.9	8.5	6.7	12.2	13.1	35.4	89.2	39 (of 53)
East Midlands	13.5	9.7	11.7	12.0	12.8	7.5	7.7	11.1	13.9	34.8	87.8	9 (of 11)
Great Britain	14.4	11.7	13.6	13.2	11.4	7.3	8.0	8.2	12.2	39.6	100.0	

Source: *localknowledge*, Local Futures

3.4 Prosperity

The Local Futures Audit considers prosperity in terms of a range of indicators including total income, house prices, and social data such as the number of cars per household. Table 13 shows the results.

- **The Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership is ranked 31st out of 52 sub-regions in the country.**

In 2002-03 the average income in the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership was £19,500, below the national figure of £21,200. Within the sub-region, Derbyshire Dales recorded an average total income of £24,400, well above the national average. The lowest incomes were found in Erewash and Derby City, ranked (278th and 316th respectively out of 408 districts in the country).

In terms of other indicators of prosperity, such as average house prices, the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership is slightly above the national average £153,000 compared to £150,000 nationally. The highest prices are recorded by the Derbyshire Dales and High Peak (£229,172 and £169,102 respectively), well above the national averages.

Table 13: Prosperity

LAD	Average house prices, (July-Sept, 2004)	Proportion of all households with 2+ cars, 2001	Average number of rooms per household, 2001	Average Total income, 2002-03	Average Total income, 2002-03 - index	Average Total income, 2002-03 rank (of 408)
Derbyshire Dales	229,172	40.08	5.88	24,400	115.09	76
South Derbyshire	154,034	40.93	5.72	21,100	99.53	163
Amber Valley	147,205	33.29	5.47	20,200	95.28	188
High Peak	169,102	33.72	5.52	19,000	89.62	252
Erewash	134,589	29.36	5.37	18,500	87.26	278
Derby City	135,722	23.87	5.28	17,800	83.96	316
Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership	153,411	31.24	5.47	19,530	92.12	31 (of 53)
East Midlands	151,009	31.30	5.49	19,596	92.43	6 (of 11)
Great Britain	150,639 (E&W)	28.77	5.29	21,200	100.00	

Source: *localknowledge*, Local Futures

3.5 Deprivation and Inequality

The Government's standard measure of deprivation and inequality in England is the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), recently updated to include data from the 2001 Census. The IMD covers a number of aspects of deprivation including disadvantage in: education; income; employment; health; and housing. In the Audit we consider the IMD as a whole, as well as each of the individual aspects. Table 14 displays the results.

- **The Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership is the 27th most deprived sub-region in England, out of 46.**

Using the average score of all SOAs in the sub-region[3], the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership ranks as the 27th most deprived sub-region in the country. The average SOA score – 18.31 – is only slightly higher than the national average of 18.59. Within the SSP most districts perform well, with the exception of Derby City and Erewash which record average SOA scores of 27.38, and 19.27 respectively.

Inequality within the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership (measured by the difference in ranking places between the top and the bottom ranked SOA), is relatively small by national standards. Indeed, the sub-region ranks 43rd of 46 sub-regions in England. Within the sub – region however, there is evidence of inequality among individual districts. Derby City in particular is ranked 9th out of 354 for inequality.

Table 14: Deprivation and Inequality

LAD	Indices of Deprivation, Income Deprivation Domain Average SOA Score, 2004	Indices of Deprivation, Employment Deprivation Domain Average SOA Score, 2004	Indices of Deprivation, Health Deprivation and Disability Domain Average SOA Score, 2004	Indices of Deprivation, Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain Average SOA Score, 2004	Indices of Deprivation, Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation Domain Average SOA Score, 2004	Indices of Deprivation, Crime Domain Average SOA Score, 2004	Inequality (range of IMD ranks), 2004	Inequality (range of IMD ranks) rank (of 354), 2004	Indices of Deprivation, The Living Environment Deprivation Domain Average SOA Score, 2004	Index of Multiple Deprivation, Average SOA Score, 2004	Index of Multiple Deprivation, Average SOA Score, 2004 rank (of 354)
Derby City	0.18	0.13	0.43	28.17	16.92	0.40	31312	9	27.38	27.68	68
Erewash	0.12	0.10	0.08	24.90	12.02	0.00	29218	58	23.50	19.27	148
Amber Valley	0.11	0.10	0.07	24.01	16.47	-0.10	28529	81	18.75	18.89	152
High Peak	0.10	0.09	-0.06	15.29	17.86	-0.29	29129	61	15.73	15.11	211
South Derbyshire	0.09	0.09	-0.04	18.39	16.95	-0.47	27180	128	12.01	14.79	213
Derbyshire Dales	0.07	0.07	-0.47	10.70	29.42	-0.72	24227	217	16.15	12.47	252
Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership	0.11	0.10	-0.05	20.33	18.51	-0.10	28892	43 (of 46)	19.21	18.31	27 (of 46)
East Midlands	0.13	0.10	0.04	24.39	18.41	0.05	32429	2 (of 9)	17.22	20.49	6 (of 9)
England	0.12	0.10	-0.16	19.76	21.79	-0.22	25,075		18.59	18.88	

Source: *localknowledge*, Local Futures

3.6 Health

In this section of the Audit we consider health conditions in the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership; the results are summarised in Table 15.

- **Using life expectancy as a measure of the health of the population, the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership ranks 31st of 52 sub-regions.**

Average life expectancy in the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership was 78.2 years in 2000-02, similar to the national and regional averages of 78.1 years and 78.3 years. Within the sub-region, Derby City recorded the lowest life expectancy – 77.6 years – placing it 286th out of 408 districts in the country.

3 SOAs (Super Output Areas) are small geographical units used as the building blocks for the IMD. Since they are smaller than wards (the unit of analysis for the previous version of the IMD), SOAs enable a finer level of data analysis to be carried out.

On other indicators of health the sub – region is on par with the national average.

Table 15: Health

LAD	Infant Mortality Rate, 2001	Standardised Mortality Ratio, 2002	Share of all persons with limiting long-term illness, 2001	Indices of Deprivation, Health Deprivation & Disability Domain Average SOA Score, 2004	Average life expectancy (years) 2000-2002	Average life expectancy (years) 2000-2002 - index	Average life expectancy (years) 2000-2002, rank (of 408)
Derbyshire Dales	1.6	97.0	17.9	-0.47	79.42	101.7	121
High Peak	3.3	94.0	17.5	-0.06	78.38	100.4	227
Amber Valley	5.1	97.0	19.7	0.07	78.35	100.3	230
South Derbyshire	6.6	104.0	17.6	-0.04	78.27	100.2	239
Erewash	0.9	102.0	18.3	0.08	78.15	100.1	249
Derby City	7.2	101.0	19.3	0.43	77.60	99.4	286
Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership	4.7	100	18.6	-0.05	78.2	100.1	31 (of 53)
East Midlands	4.8	99	18.4	0.04	78.3	100.2	4 (of 11)
Great Britain	(E&W) 4.8	100	18.4	(Eng) -0.2	78.1	100.0	

Source: *localknowledge*, Local Futures

3.7 Crime

Table 16 considers a set of indicators regarding crime within the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership.

- **Crime levels in the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership are slightly high; the sub-region ranked 23rd out of 48 sub-regions in terms of total offences per 1000 population.**

In 2003-04 there were 42.5 offences per 1000 population in the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership, compared to 46.2 in England and Wales as a whole, and 47.3 in the East Midlands. There were variations between types of offences, with rates of violent crime above the national average (19.8 offences per 1000 population compared to 17.4), and vehicle crimes below the national figure (14.9 offences per 1000 population compared to 17.1).

Within the sub-region, crime levels were highest Derby City with total offences of 66.9 per 1000 population. Derbyshire Dales recorded the lowest rate at 21.2 per cent. This was ranked 326th out of 376, one of the lowest rates in the country

Table 16: Crime

LAD	Vehicle crimes per 1000 population, 2003/04	Violent crimes per 1000 population, 20003/04	Dwelling burglaries per 1000 population, 2003/04	Indices of Deprivation, Crime Domain Average SOA Score, 2004	Total offences per 1000 population, 2003/04	Total offences per 1000 population 2003/04, rank (of 376)
Derby City	20.3	32.9	13.7	0.4	66.9	33
Erewash	18.9	14.9	7.8	-0.1	41.6	132
Amber Valley	12.0	14.3	6.1	-0.2	32.4	209
High Peak	9.1	15.2	3.3	-0.2	27.6	259
South Derbyshire	9.9	12.1	4.4	-0.5	26.4	274
Derbyshire Dales	9.0	9.9	2.4	-0.7	21.2	326
Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership	14.9	19.8	7.9	-0.1	42.5	23 (of 49)
East Midlands	18.0	20.1	9.2	0.0	47.3	5 (of 10)
England and Wales	17.1	17.4	7.7	(Eng) -0.2	46.2	

Source: *localknowledge*, Local Futures

3.8 Summary

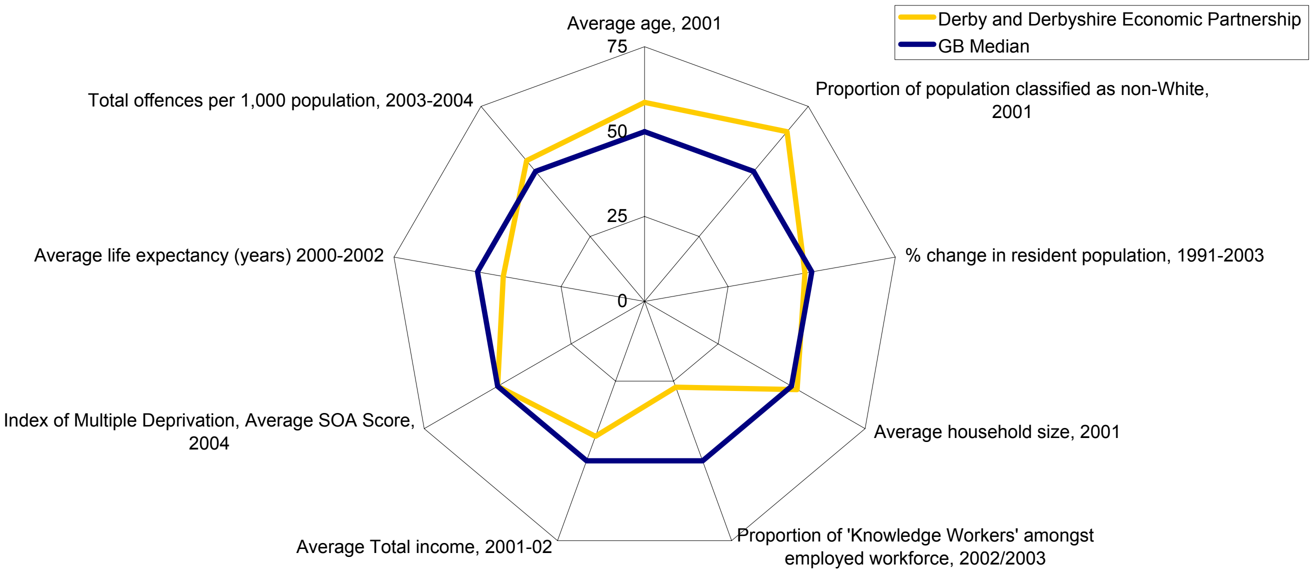
Figure 4 presents a summary spider diagram showing key indicators of the social profile of the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership.

The social profile of the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership is very much tied to the economic profile of the sub-region, as set out in Chapter 2. The occupational profile reveals a disproportionately large number of people working in semi-skilled and unskilled occupations, and – conversely – a small number of people in 'higher end' managerial and professional occupations. Related to this, incomes are comparatively low.

The social profile in terms of health and crime levels is relatively good. Health is similar to the national average and crime levels are lower than the national average across much of the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership, with the exception of Derby City. This mixed performance is reflected in the latest IMD, which shows the sub-region to be similar to the national average, although Derby City has much higher levels of deprivation.

There are, of course, substantial variations within the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership. On the whole Derby City and Erewash perform less well on social indicators, while the Derbyshire Dales and South Derbyshire are above average.

Figure 4: Social Profile Summary



Source: *localknowledge*, Local Futures[4]

[4] The chart displays the national ranking of the SSP area, converted to a percentile score (i.e. the top ranking SSP/LSC area scores 100% and the bottom ranking 0%)

4 Environment

4.1 Introduction

Sustainability – environmental and economic – is one of three cross-cutting themes within the Derby and Derbyshire SSP's strategy for the sub-region and is seen as an important consideration across all activities (see Chapter 1). This third and final section of the Local Futures Audit looks at a number of aspects of the environment and quality of life in the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership. We consider:

- Housing;
- Commercial and industrial property;
- Transport and connectivity;
- Access to services and amenities;
- The natural environment.

The results of this analysis are presented below. As previously, we provide a composite picture of the environment in the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership at the end of the chapter, together with a short summary of the key points.

4.2 Housing Affordability, Tenure and Condition

In the Local Futures Audit, housing affordability is assessed on the basis of the ratio between average earnings and average house prices. A range of other indicators on housing tenure and condition are also considered. Table 17 shows the results.

- **The Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership was ranked 24th of 48 sub-regions in England and Wales.**

The average house price in the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership was £153,411 in July-September 2004, higher than the regional average of £151,009 but lower than the national average of £178,782. In this respect it is not surprising that the sub-region is one of the most affordable areas in the country. There are variations among the seven districts that make up the sub-region, with house prices in Derbyshire Dales at £229,172 exceeding the national average.

In terms of housing tenure, levels of owner occupation and renting in the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership are broadly in line with the regional and national averages.

Within the sub-region, levels of owner occupation are highest in South Derbyshire (80 per cent of the total).

Table 17: Housing

LAD	Average house prices, (July-September, 2004)	Percentage of Local Authority housing stock declared non-decent, 2002-2003	Proportion of owner occupied households, 2001	Proportion of rented households, 2001	Indices of Deprivation, Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation Domain Average SOA Score, 2004	Affordability index GB=100, 2004	Affordability index GB=100, 2004 rank (of 376)
Derby City	135,722	50	69	31	17	170	23
Erewash	134,589		78	22	12	133	94
Amber Valley	147,205	47	78	22	16	123	134
South Derbyshire	154,034	24	80	20	17	118	153
High Peak	169,102	61	77	23	18	99	233
Derbyshire Dales	229,172		75	25	29	69	347
Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership	153,411	30	75	25	19	100	29 (of 49)
East Midlands	151,009	24.2	72.2	27.8	18.4	93.5	5 (of 10)
England and Wales	178,782	40.7	(GB) 70.47	(GB) 29.52	21.8	100.0	

Source: *localknowledge*, Local Futures

4.3 Commercial and Industrial Property

Table 18 considers land use within the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership, showing how the amount of industrial and commercial floorspace has changed over time.

- **The Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership experienced the 24th highest rate of growth in the quantity of industrial and commercial floorspace (out of 46 sub-regions).**

Between 1985-2003, the amount of industrial and commercial floorspace in the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership grew by 20.8 per cent, slightly lower than the national rate (24.4 per cent), and regional rate (21.6 per cent). Within the sub-region, the highest rate of growth was recorded in the High Peak, with an increase of 130.3 per cent, the 9th highest percentage change out of 354 districts in England.

Looking in more detail at the floorspace profile of the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership shows that there is an above average proportion of industrial floorspace, which comprised 76.6 per cent of all commercial and industrial floorspace in 2004, above the national average of 64.6 per cent. Office floorspace is under represented at almost half the national average (8.6 per cent compared to 14.94 per cent nationally). Within the sub – region High Peak in particular has a very low proportion of office floorspace (2.6 per cent) and a high proportion of industrial floorspace (88.3 per cent). Amber Valley and South Derbyshire, however, have proportions of retail and office floorspace similar to the national average.

Table 18: Commercial and Industrial Property

LAD	Retail floorspace as a proportion of all commercial & industrial floorspace, 2004	Office floorspace as a proportion of all commercial & industrial floorspace, 2004	Industrial floorspace as a proportion of all commercial & industrial floorspace, 2004	% change in retail floorspace, 1984-2004	% change in office floorspace, 1984-2004	% change in industrial floorspace, 1984-2004	Proportion of total area that is derelict land and buildings, 2003	Business Rateable Value 2004	% change in commercial and industrial floorspace, 1984-2004	% change in commercial and industrial floorspace, 1984-2004 - index	% change in commercial and industrial floorspace, 1984-2004, rank (of 354)
High Peak	8.8	2.6	88.3	43.8	204.9	130.3	0.13	35,091.00	120.45	493.5	9
Erewash	13.1	4.6	82.3	48.7	208.4	53.0	0.00	51,280.00	56.05	229.6	44
Derbyshire Dales	10.5	5.6	84.0	39.9	268.8	17.0	0.44	61,017.00	23.85	97.7	158
Derby City	14.4	5.1	80.5	36.0	101.6	10.6	0.00	42,864.00	16.44	67.3	192
Amber Valley	18.9	14.6	66.5	42.0	75.3	-33.1	0.20	152,621.00	-17.36	-71.1	327
South Derbyshire	19.8	12.8	67.4	-	-	-	0.45	34,238.00	-	-	-
Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership	14.7	8.6	76.6	57.0	128.7	10.0	0.3	377111.0	20.8	85.2	24 (of 47)
East Midlands	15.3	9.6	75.1	42.1	128.4	11.6	0.1	2,686,938	21.6	88.6	3 (of 9)
England	20.48 (E&W)	14.94 (E&W)	64.6 (E&W)	47.1	163.2	6.2	0.3	28,681.94 (E&W)	24.4	100.0	

Source: *localknowledge*, Local Futures

4.4 Transport: Accessibility and Mobility

The Local Futures Audit assesses an area's accessibility and connectivity using a composite of measures including distance from London, the 'Local Hub' Index (the concentration of transport hubs such as motorway junctions, airports, ports and mainline railway stations), and the 'Contiguity Index' (a score based on an area's proximity to transport hubs in neighbouring districts). Table 19 shows the results for the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership.

- **The Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership ranks 33rd out of 53 sub-regions in the country in respect of its Local Futures connectivity score.**

Using our composite measure, the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership has an overall connectivity score of 19.6 (indexed against Great Britain), lower than the regional figure of 32.9. Within the sub-region there are wide variations in levels of accessibility and connectivity. Not surprisingly it is the rural districts – South Derbyshire, Amber Valley, High Peak and the Derbyshire Dales – which record the lowest connectivity scores.

The Audit also sheds some light on commuting patterns in the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership. Until Census 2001 commuting data is available at a district level, we make use of a proxy measure – the balance between local employment and the local resident workforce, indexed against Great Britain as a whole. The 2001 score for the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership was 95.6 which indicates that the area is likely to be a net *exporter* of labour (a score above 100 would indicate that the number of local jobs exceeds the available workforce, accepting that people can hold more than one job). Of the districts in the sub-region, Derbyshire Dales and Derby City, with scores of 108.5 and 118.8 respectively, emerge as a net importers of commuters.

Analysis of data on the mode of travel to work shows that travel to work by public transport is lower than the national average in the SSP (7.3 per cent compared to 14.8 per cent nationally. Derby City records the highest use of public transport for travel to work, with 10.2 per cent.

Table 19: Transport: Accessibility and Mobility

LAD	Proportion of people who travel to work by car, 2001	Proportion of people who travel to work by public transport, 2001	Proportion of people who travel to work by foot or bicycle, 2001	Net Commuting, 2001, GB=100	Average travel to work time (in minutes), 2002-2003	Connectivity Score, GB=100	Connectivity Score, GB=100 rank (of 408)
Derby City	64.1	10.2	16.4	118.8	18.0	73.1	128
Erewash	67.7	8.4	14.2	78.6	16.0	48.6	163
South Derbyshire	75.6	4.0	9.2	55.4	18.0	12.0	271
Amber Valley	71.7	5.5	12.0	96.1	15.0	10.9	280
High Peak	66.0	7.7	14.4	76.6	19.0	9.3	290
Derbyshire Dales	67.5	4.0	13.1	108.5	16.0	4.5	336
Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership	68.1	7.3	13.8	95.6	17.0	19.6	33 (of 53)
East Midlands	67.3	8.0	13.8	95.2	18.4	32.9	7 (of 11)
Great Britain	61.2	14.8	13.0	100.0	20.3	100.0	

Source: *localknowledge*, Local Futures

4.5 Services and Amenities

A number of indicators are used to assess the quality or attractiveness of local services and amenities. For services, we take account of school results, recycling levels, and CPA results. Amenities are considered in terms of a combination of indicators including the density of National Heritage Sites and Listed Buildings, the availability of cultural amenities (such as cinemas, theatres and libraries), and employment in hotels and restaurants. The results are presented in Table 20.

- **The Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership ranks 7th out of 47 sub-regions for the quality of its local services, and 50th out of 53 for its local amenities.**

The Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership performs very well with regards to the quality of its local services. The indexed composite score for local services in the sub-region was 111.2, compared to a regional figure of 95.7. In each of the component indicators

(GCSE results, household waste recycling, and CPA score), the sub-region is above average by East Midlands and national standards.

In terms of the quality of its local amenities, the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership performs very poorly with an indexed score of 44.4 (compared to 55.2 regionally). The density of National Heritage Sites and Listed Buildings in the sub-region, is similar to the East Midlands. In 2002, for example, there were 9.0 National Heritage Sites per 1000 sq km in the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership compared to just 8.5 in the region as a whole.

Within the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership there is a certain amount of variation in terms of access to amenities. Derby City in particular performs very well in terms of local amentities with an indexed score of 120.1, the only district in the SSP to score above the national average.

Table 20: Services and Amenities

LAD	Percentage of 15 year olds achieving 5 or more GCSEs Grades A*-C, 2002-03	% household waste recycled, 2002-2003	CPA, 2003	Services score	Services score, rank (of 354)	National Heritage sites per 1000 sq km, 2002	Cultural Amenities per 1000 sq km, 2002, GB=100	Proportion of employment in Hotels and Restaurants, 2002	Listed Buildings per 1000 sq km, 2004	Amenities score	Amenities, rank (of 408)
Derbyshire Dales	63.5	15.5	5.0	133.0	8	8.8	5.3	7.6	6.1	58.0	181
Amber Valley	55.5	8.1	5.0	116.2	79	11.3	18.9	4.9	6.0	38.4	353
Derby City	48.8	10.5	5.0	104.6	152	25.6	232.3	4.7	9.6	120.1	46
High Peak	50.6	7.4	3.0	85.8	271	3.7	10.8	5.3	4.8	39.9	338
South Derbyshire	54.5	7.4	3.0	85.4	281	8.9	12.3	7.1	2.4	45.9	282
Erewash	55.6	9.5	2.0	76.2	312	18.2	34.1	4.6	4.7	47.8	266
Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership	53.4	9.7	4.3	111.2	7 (of 47)	9.0	27.6	5.3	5.0	44.4	50 (of 53)
East Midlands	50.5	9.8	3.3	95.7	4 (of 9)	8.5	38.2	6.0	4.1	55.2	10 (of 11)
Great Britain	46.5 (E&W)	10.6 (Eng)	(Eng) 3.0	(Eng) 100		113.3	100.0	6.7	14.2 (Eng)	100.0	

Source: *localknowledge*, Local Futures

4.6 Natural Environment

The final aspect to be considered under the Environment section of the Local Futures Audit is the quality of the natural environment in the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership. Clearly, the natural environment is a subjective topic, which makes benchmarking problematic; nevertheless it is an important consideration in any attempt to carry out a comprehensive audit of conditions in an area. The knowledge economy is characterised by a more decentralised geography of employment and population change. Behind this counter-urbanisation trend is house price inflation and a range of quality of life and work-life balance factors that influence residential and business location decisions. In this context, an area's natural environment has become an important consideration in economic development.

Table 21 shows the results of our audit of the natural environment in the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership. Indicators of weather, tranquillity (population density) and natural beauty (the presence of woodland and special landscape designations such as AONBs) have been included.

- **The Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership is ranked 22nd out of 47 sub-regions using our composite measure of the quality of the natural environment.**

The Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership scores relatively poorly in terms of the quality of its natural environment, falling below the regional standard. However, it outperforms the region in terms of natural beauty with an indexed score of 120.1, compared to a regional score of 53.4. Within the sub-region, High Peak and Derbyshire Dales recorded the highest natural environment scores.

Table 21: Natural Environment

LAD	Natural Beauty (access and contiguity), GB=100	Tranquillity, 2003, GB=100	Average weather, 2002	Indices of Deprivation, The Living Environment Deprivation Domain Average SOA Score, 2004	Natural environment score	Natural environment, rank (of 354)
Derbyshire Dales	238.6	260.9	7.0	16.2	157.8	28
High Peak	233.4	118.8	6.0	15.7	117.8	59
South Derbyshire	113.1	72.1	8.0	12.0	65.1	121
Amber Valley	62.8	40.2	8.0	18.7	38.1	195
Erewash	63.9	17.9	8.0	23.5	32.9	223
Derby City	60.2	7.9	8.0	27.4	29.0	255
Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership	120.1	33.6	7.5	19.2	48.5	22 (of 47)
East Midlands	53.4	59.9	8.4	17.2	56.3	3 (of 9)
England	100.0	(GB) 100	(GB) 8.6	18.6	100.0	

Source: *localknowledge*, Local Futures

4.7 Summary

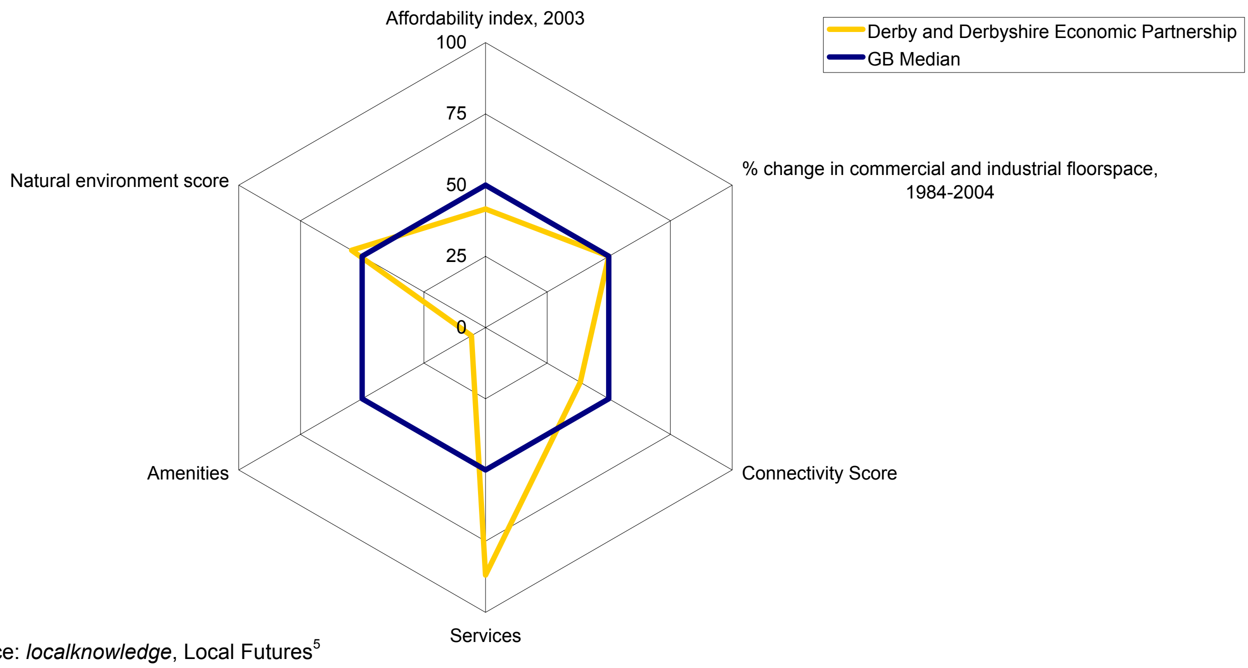
A summary of the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership's environmental profile is presented as a spider chart in Figure 5.

Overall the environmental performance of the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership is mixed. By national standards, housing in the sub-region is highly affordable, although the Derbyshire Dales has above average house prices. The supply of commercial property is expanding, although still weighted towards industrial space. Amber Valley and South Derbyshire are less industrial, with levels of retail and office space similar to the national average

Accessibility and connectivity across the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership is generally poor, with the exception of Derby City and Erewash. Nevertheless, the sub-region is a net exporter of commuters, doubtless a result of its proximity to large urban centres. The quality of local services in the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership is well above average, though consistent with its largely rural profile the standard of local amenities is fairly poor. The Derbyshire Dales performs particularly well in terms of local services and Derby City particularly well for the provision of local services.

In terms of environmental quality the sub region performs very well. Among the local authorities the High Peak and Derbyshire Dales perform particularly well in terms of their natural environment. Being largely rural, these areas also suffer from problems of accessibility, however the provision of services is higher than most rural authorities, particularly for the Derbyshire Dales.

Figure 5: Environment Summary



Source: *localknowledge*, Local Futures[5]

[5] The chart displays the national ranking of the SSP area, converted to a percentile score (i.e. the top ranking SSP/LSC area scores 100% and the bottom ranking 0%)

5 Conclusions: The Final 'Scorecard' and Policy Discussion

5.1 Introduction

The Local Futures Audit of the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership has captured the 'state of the sub-region' at a particular point in time – it is basically a set of snapshots of local economic, social and environmental conditions. It also provides a 'woods from the trees' perspective on the state of the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership by looking at how it compares with other sub-regions, how it rates within the East and West Midlands, and also how it performs compared to the country as a whole. The results of the Audit, therefore, provide a basis for an informed discussion on the challenges and issues facing the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership – now and over the coming years.

This final chapter of the report provides a synthesis of the Audit findings in the form of a final 'scorecard' which shows how the sub-region stands within Britain (compared to the other 52 sub-regions), and also how the seven districts in the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership perform in relation to other local authorities in the country. These different levels of assessment and benchmarking should be helpful in the Derby and Derbyshire SSP's discussions with Government, EMDA, and other public sector funding bodies.

5.2 The Final 'Scorecard'

The final 'scorecard' – shown in Table 22 – assesses the state of the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership in terms of the three main dimensions of sustainable development. The scores represent the quintile where the sub-region falls on each of the measures ('A' representing the strongest performance, ranging to 'E' representing the weakest). Grades are also presented for each of the six districts, compared against all other districts in the country.

- **Economic Development** – the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership's grades are poor when compared to the other sub-regions in the country. The SSP performs particularly poorly for economic changem with an 'E'. Performance within the SSP is mixed, with Derby City scoring an 'A' for Economic Scale and Productivity; South Derbyshire scoring an 'A' for business and enterprise and Erewash an 'A' for labour market.

- **Social Development** – grades for the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership are average on social development with the SSP scoring a 'C' against the sub regions. Within the SSP, Derby City performs particularly poorly, with an 'E' overall. Derbyshire Dales performs better than other districts with a 'B', and scores and 'A' for prosperity and crime.

- **Environment** – the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership's performance in respect of the environmental indicators was slightly better, with an overall 'C' grade achieved. In terms of local amenities – the sub-region performs very well with an 'A'. Performance within the districts is mixed, with Derby City scoring an 'A' overall, and South Derbyshire an 'E'. .

Table 22: The Sustainable Development 'Scorecard' for the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership

Sustainability Indicators (National Grade)	Derby City	South Derbyshire	Erewash	High Peak	Amber Valley	Derbyshire Dales	Derby and Derbyshire SSP Grade (compared to the sub region)
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**E**	**E**	**D**
Economic Scale	A	E	D	D	C	D	D
Productivity	A	D	D	E	D	E	C
Economic Change	E	B	E	E	E	D	E
Industrial Structure	B	E	E	E	D	E	D
Business & Enterprise	B	A	C	D	C	E	C
Education & Skills	D	D	D	D	D	B	D
Labour Market	D	B	A	B	C	B	C
SOCIAL PROFILE	**E**	**C**	**D**	**C**	**D**	**B**	**C**
Occupation	D	C	E	C	D	B	D
Prosperity	D	C	D	D	C	A	C
Deprivation	E	C	C	C	C	B	C
Health	D	C	D	C	C	B	C
Crime	E	B	D	B	C	A	C
ENVIRONMENT	**A**	**E**	**D**	**C**	**D**	**D**	**C**
Affordable Housing	A	C	B	D	B	E	C
Commercial & Industrial Space	E	A	A	C	C		C
Connectivity	B	D	B	C	C	D	D
Services	A	E	E	B	A	A	A
Amenities	A	E	D	E	E	E	E
Natural Environment	E	C	D	A	D	A	C

5.3 Policy Implications

The knowledge economy needs to be placed at the heart of Derby and Derbyshire's modernisation and economic development agenda. In practical terms this would mean building policy and capacity in four **competitiveness** areas of the knowledge economy:

- *Entrepreneurship, business clusters and networks* – strengthening the supporting economic institutional framework (economic partnerships, EMDA, and service agencies such as the Small Business Service/ Business Link, and Jobcentre Plus);

- *Local innovation* – improving product and process innovation across the business economy, based on collaboration between firms, the public sector, universities, colleges and other key players;

- *An educated, skilled and flexible workforce* – built around the LSC strategic area reviews and workforce development strategies, as well as the EMDA-led Framework for Skills and Employment Action, including improvements in IT skills and reducing education deprivation;

- *Infrastructure* – although not covered by the Audit, the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership's knowledge economy will require an advanced electronic infrastructure and a variety of e-services for a more technology-based economy and society.

Importantly, these four 'pillars' of the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership's modern and future knowledge economy need to be synchronised – that is, policies need to be joined up across all four areas of economic development strategy. In addition, the sub-region's inter-area disparities also need to be addressed so that problem areas do not become economically, socially and environmentally ghettoised. Any future economic benefits need to be distributed fairly.

As the Derby and Derbyshire SSP's sub-regional strategy notes, the future knowledge economy needs to be **socially inclusive**. Recent years have seen increasing recognition of the link between poor economic performance and wider social problems – current high levels of crime, poor health and deprivation are all evidence of this connection. The main objectives of the Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy are to maximise local wealth creation whilst ensuring that any benefits are distributed fairly.

The final strategic imperative is improving the quality of the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership's **environmental** assets. Housing and the environment are some of the key determinants of social well-being, health, safety and overall quality of life.

5.4 Next Steps

The completion of this Audit, however, provides an opportunity for future development of the Derby and Derbyshire economic strategy. Though primarily aimed at improving incomes and employment, the sub-regional strategy needs to address the problems of poor health, limited access to services and amenities, crime, and variable quality of life identified in this Audit which, together, impinge on the area's prospects for future economic growth. Where this falls outside of the remit of the Derby and Derbyshire SSP, it will be necessary to work closely and strategically with relevant organisation(s).

There is also a need for a more detailed and thorough understanding of the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership's knowledge economy as it currently stands. This Audit has highlighted the current knowledge deficit within the sub-regional economy which shows worrying signs of falling behind the rest of the region, not to mention the country as a whole. The picture is incomplete, however, and more information is needed in order to identify where the sub-region is succeeding and where it is failing. For example, we have not touched on the geographical extent of the physical infrastructure that underlies the knowledge economy, nor have we considered research strengths in the sub-region, and how well these are being transferred to local businesses (part of what we term the 'knowledge infrastructure').

It is also important to understand *why* the knowledge economy is under-performing in the Derby and Derbyshire Economic Partnership and, more practically, to identify what can be done to reverse this trend. Is the historical past of the sub-region holding back modernisation, or is a more knowledge-centric approach to economic development needed? Is the skills profile of the sub-region locking the area into a trajectory of low-quality, low-income growth? These are questions which need to be answered.